

AMENDMENTS TO THE DRAWINGS

In originally filed Figure 1, reference numeral "160" has been replaced with reference numeral "158." A replacement drawing sheet is attached to this amendment.

LAW OFFICES OF
CHRISTENSEN O'CONNOR JOHNSON KINDNESS^{LLC}
1420 Fifth Avenue
Suite 2800
Seattle, Washington 98101
206.682.8100

REMARKS

Applicants respectfully request that the above-identified application be re-examined.

The January 10, 2005, Office Action ("Office Action") in the above-identified application objected to the drawings because of an inconsistency in the reference numbers used to designate an optical drive interface. In this regard, attached is a Figure 1 replacement sheet wherein reference numeral "160" has been replaced with reference numeral "158." Applicants respectfully request that the replacement sheet be accepted, resulting in this objection being rendered moot.

The objection to the drawing also noted that reference character "835" on page 17, line 19, is inconsistent with reference character "845" in Figure 8A, both having been used to designate a step within the optimum bump process to increment by 8. Rather than making a drawing change, the specification has been amended to change "835" on page 17, line 19, to "845." Applicants submit that with this change, the specification and the drawings are consistent, whereby this objection to the drawing has also been rendered moot.

In addition to objecting to the drawings, the Office Action also rejected Claim 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, with the comment that it is unclear how two different locations can have the same pixel coordinates. This amendment amends Claim 11 by making it dependent on Claim 10. Claim 10 recites first and second displays. Claim 11 has been amended to make it clear that the pixel coordinates of the "analogous location" (Claim 9) are located at substantially the same pixel coordinates as the pixel coordinates of the "current location" (Claim 1). Applicants respectfully submit that, as amended, Claim 11 complies with 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, and respectfully request that this rejection be withdrawn.

The Office Action also rejected Claims 1, 3, 14-16, 18, 19, and 22 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being fully anticipated by the teachings of U.S. Patent No. 4,789,962 (Berry et al.).

LAW OFFICES OF
CHRISTENSEN O'CONNOR JOHNSON KINDNESS"TM
1420 Fifth Avenue
Suite 2800
Seattle, Washington 98101
206.682.8100

Claims 25-29 were rejected to under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being fully anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,573,913 (Butler et al.). Claims 2, 4-8, 17, 20, 21, 23/1, 23/3, 23/4, 23/8, 23/14, 23/20, 23/22, 24/1, 24/3, 24/4, 24/8, 24/14, 24/20, and 24/22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable in view of the teachings of Berry et al. taken in view of the teachings of U.S. Patent No. 6,008,809 (Brooks). Claims 9-12 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable in view of the teachings of Berry et al. taken in view of the teachings of Butler et al. Finally, Claims 13, 23/9, and 24/9 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable in view of the teachings of Berry et al. taken in view of the teachings of Butler et al. taken in view of the teachings of Brooks.

While applicants disagree with the prior art rejections set forth in the Office Action, in order to advance the prosecution of this application the claims have been amended so as to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter the applicants regard as their invention. Applicants respectfully claim that the claims as amended are clearly allowable in view of the teachings of the cited and applied references.

Prior to discussing in detail why applicants believe that all the claims in this application are allowable in view of the teachings of the cited and applied references, a brief description of applicants' invention and brief descriptions of the teachings of the cited and applied references are provided. The following discussions of applicants' invention and the cited and applied references are not provided to define the scope or interpretation of any of the claims of this application. Instead, these discussions are provided to help the United States Patent and Trademark Office to better appreciate important claim distinctions discussed thereafter.

Applicants' Invention

The present invention is directed to systems and methods for bumping graphical components, such as windows, between display regions of a graphical user interface. A selected

LAW OFFICES OF
CHRISTENSEN O'CONNOR JOHNSON KINDNESSSM
1420 Fifth Avenue
Suite 2800
Seattle, Washington 98101
206.682.8100

graphical component, e.g., a window, is moved in response to a signal from an input device. Upon receipt of a movement signal, a destination location for the graphical user component is determined or located. Then, the graphical component is moved or bumped to the destination location. The destination location is an open location. If multiple open locations are available, a decision is reached regarding which location is most desirable.

More specifically, in one form the invention is directed to a computer-implemented method of moving a graphical component from one location to another location in a graphical interface. The method comprises, in response to the selection of the graphical component, determining if the graphical component is to be moved from the current location of the graphical component to another location. If the graphical component is to be moved, the method comprises determining a destination location for the graphical component. The destination location comprises an open location in the graphical interface. The method then comprises moving the graphical component from the current location of the graphical component to the destination location.

U.S. Patent No. 4,789,962 (Berry et al.)

Berry et al. is purportedly directed to methods of placing help information on a convenient but unneeded portion of a screen. When called, help information is placed on a display screen adjacent an operating point, but positioned such that the needed information adjacent the operating point is not covered up or blocked from view. In other words, the help window, when called, is positioned so as not to obliterate needed information adjacent the operating point. If the screen display is such that the primary window does not cover the screen and a quadrant of the screen is "clear," the called help information is displayed in the "clear" quadrant.

Berry et al. is not directed to and does not teach anything regarding moving a graphical component, e.g., a window, from one location to another location in response to a selection of the graphical component and a determination that the graphical component is to be moved.

U.S. Patent No. 6,573,913 (Butler et al.)

Butler et al. is purportedly directed to repositioning and displaying an object in a multiple monitor environment. When two or more of the monitors have different color characteristics, overlapping images are processed in accordance with the particular color characteristics of the monitors to accommodate for the differences. An image displayed on a first monitor can be repositioned such that a first portion of the image is displayed on the first monitor and a second portion is displayed on the second monitor. When this occurs, the data representing a first portion of the image is moved from a first location to a second location in a frame buffer in a bit block transfer operation. If the first and second monitors have the same color characteristics, the data representing the second portion is also transferred using a bit block operation. However, if the color characteristics are different, the data representing the second portion of the image is passed through a display engine that adapts the data to the particular color characteristics of the second monitor.

Other than its disclosure of multiple monitors, as described more fully below, Butler et al. appears to have no relevance to the present invention.

U.S. Patent No 6,008,809 (Brooks)

Brooks is directed to an apparatus and a method for viewing multiple windows within a dynamic window. The method and apparatus allow a user to relate several windows shown on a display without having to repeatedly arrange and size each individual window. Once a window is selected and dragged into the dynamic window, the dynamic windowing mechanism dynamically sizes the window. Dynamic sizing causes the window to be sized in proportion to

other windows that are already located within the dynamic window. For example, if the dynamic window is empty and a new window is dragged and dropped into the dynamic window, the new window will occupy the entire dynamic window. Alternatively, if the dynamic window contains two windows and a third window is dragged and dropped into the dynamic window, each window will occupy a portion of the dynamic window. As windows are dropped into the dynamic window, horizontal and vertical boundary lines are created to separate windows. The size of the windows within the dynamic window can be altered by manipulating the horizontal and vertical boundaries. If a window within the dynamic window becomes too small, it is replaced by a button that shows the title of the window. The dynamic window allows multiple windows to be viewed on the same level (i.e., without overlap), without the time-consuming process of having to repeatedly re-size and position multiple windows.

Other than the re-sizing aspect, Brooks appears to have little relevance to the present invention.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

As noted above, Claims 1, 3, 14-16, 18, 19, and 22 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being fully anticipated by the teachings of U.S. Patent No. 4,789,962 (Berry et al.). Claim 1 is the only independent claim in this group of claims. Claim 14 has been canceled. As amended, Claim 1 reads as follows:

1. A computer-implemented method of moving a graphical component from one location to another location in a graphical interface, the method comprising:
 - in response to the selection of a graphical component, determining if said graphical component is to be moved from the current location of the graphical component to another location;
 - if said graphical component is to be moved, determining a destination location for said graphical component, said destination location comprising an open location in said graphical interface; and

moving said graphical component from the current location of the graphical component to said destination location.

As recognized in the Office Action, and described in the remarks that accompany the rejection of Claims 1, 3, 14-16, 18, 19, and 22, Berry et al. teaches placing help information on a screen. In contrast to Claim 1 and the claims dependent therefrom, **Berry et al. is not directed to moving a graphical component from one location to another location in a graphical interface.** Rather, as clearly shown in Figure 5 of Berry et al., when a user positions a cursor over an object and presses "help," a decision about where to place the help window is made. The decision is based on whether the primary window and the help window can fit on a screen, whether the primary window fills the screen, and whether the primary and help windows both will not fit on the screen. Based on this determination, the help window is positioned and displayed.

Berry et al. does not teach or suggest selecting of a graphical component, much less, in response to the selection of a graphical component, determining if a graphical component is to be moved from a current location to another location. Since Berry et al. does not teach such a determination, obviously Berry et al. does not teach determining a destination location for the graphical component if the graphical component is to be moved, much less determining a destination location that is open. Since Berry et al does not teach the preceding, clearly Berry et al. does not teach moving a graphical component from its current location to a destination location.

As a result, applicants respectfully submit that Claim 1 and all the claims dependent therefrom rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being fully anticipated by the teachings of Berry et al. are clearly allowable. In this regard, it is pointed out that several of the dependent claims include additional recitations that are also not fully taught or even remotely suggested by Berry

et al. Claim 19, for example, is dependent upon Claim 15, which recites that the open location is a portion of a display region having no blocking graphical components. Claim 19 recites that the blocking graphical components include other graphical components accessed within a predetermined time period prior to determining a destination location for said graphical component. Claim 22, which depends upon Claim 1, recites that determining a destination location for said graphical component comprises weighting a plurality of possible locations based on the characteristics of said plurality of locations and selecting said destination location based on said weighting. Clearly, neither the subject matter of Claim 19 nor the subject matter of Claim 22 is even remotely suggested by Berry et al. As a result, it is respectfully submitted that at least Claims 19 and 22 are allowable for reasons in addition to the reasons why Claim 1 is allowable.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e)

As noted above, Claims 25-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being fully anticipated by the teachings of U.S. Patent No. 6,573,913 (Butler et al.). Claim 25 as amended reads as follows:

25. In a computer system having a graphical user interface including a display and a user interface control device, a method of moving a window from one region of the display to another region of the display, said method comprising:

in response to user input received from said interface control device, determining that a window on said display is to be moved to another location;

automatically identifying an open destination location on said display for said window to be moved; and

automatically moving said window to said destination location on said display.

Admitting for the purposes of argument only that Butler et al. does disclose re-positioning and displaying objects in multiple monitor environments, applicants submit that this disclosure does not fully anticipate the subject matter of Claim 25 as amended. Among other

things, Butler et al. does not disclose automatically identifying an open destination location on a display for a window to be moved to, much less automatically moving a window to such a destination location. All Butler et al. discloses is processing an image being moved, which is displayed in first and second monitor space, such that if the color characteristics are different, the "second portion" of the image is passed through a display engine that adapts the data to the particular color characteristics of the second monitor. As a result, the overlapping image appears to have the same color characteristics to the eye of an observer.

Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 25 and the claims dependent therefrom--Claims 26-29--are clearly allowable in view of the teachings of Butler et al. Applicants further submit that many of the dependent claims include additional recitations that are clearly not taught or suggested by Butler et al. For example, Claim 26, which depends from Claim 25, recites that the window is moved to an open destination on the display. Claim 27, which depends from Claim 26, recites that the open destination is located according to predetermined criteria. Claim 28, which depends from Claim 27, recites that the optimal open destination is located according to weighted values of potential open destinations, and Claim 29, which also depends from Claim 27, recites that the window expands to fill the area of the optimal open destination. As best applicants are able to determine, none of the subject matter recited in Claims 26-29 is taught or remotely suggested by Butler et al. As a result, applicants respectfully submit that Claims 26-29 are further patentably distinguishable over the teachings of Butler et al.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

As noted above, Claims 2, 4-8, 17, 20, 21, 23/1, 23/3, 23/4, 23/8, 23/14, 23/20, 23/22, 24/1, 24/3, 24/4, 24/8, 24/14, 24/20, and 24/22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable in view of the teachings of Berry et al. taken in view of the teachings of Brooks. Since Claim 14 has been canceled, of the foregoing list of claims, the rejection of Claims 23/14

and 24/14 has been rendered moot. All of the remaining rejected claims depend directly or indirectly from Claim 1. Since Brooks does not make up for the deficiencies of Berry et al. described above, it is initially pointed out that the rejected claims are clearly allowable for the same reasons that Claim 1 is allowable. Thus, even if the subject matter of Brooks is combinable with the subject matter of Berry et al., which applicants categorically deny, the overall combination would not teach or suggest the subject matter of the rejected dependent claims. Further, many of these claims include recitations that are clearly not taught or suggested by the alleged combination of Berry et al. and Brooks. For example, Claim 8 recites that determining a destination location for said graphical component comprises determining a destination that lies a predetermined distance from the current location of the graphical component. This subject matter is not taught or suggested in either Berry et al or Brooks as far as applicants have been able to determine.

As also noted above, Claims 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable in view of the teachings of Berry et al. taken in view of the teachings of Butler et al. Claims 9-12 all depend directly or indirectly from Claim 1. Assuming for purposes of argument that the teachings of Berry et al. and Butler et al. are combinable, which applicants categorically deny since the teachings of Butler et al. do not make up for the deficiencies of Berry et al. discussed above with respect to Claim 1, the resulting combination does not render Claims 9-12 unpatentable. As a result, applicants respectfully submit that Claims 9-12 are also allowable.

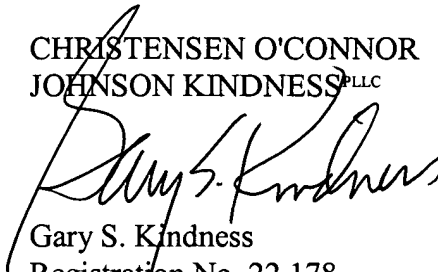
As also noted above, Claims 13, 23/9, and 24/9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable in view of the teachings of Berry et al. taken in view of the teachings of Butler et al. and the teachings of Brooks. Claims 13, 23/9, and 24/9 all depend directly or indirectly from Claim 1. Assuming for purposes of argument that the teachings of Berry et al., Butler et al., and Brooks are combinable, which applicants categorically deny since the teachings

of Butler et al. and Brooks do not make up for the deficiencies of Berry et al. discussed above with respect to Claim 1, the resulting combination does not render Claims 13, 23/9, and 24/9 unpatentable. As a result, applicants respectfully submit that Claims 13, 23/9, and 24/9 are also allowable.

In view of the foregoing comments, applicants respectfully submit that all the claims remaining in this application, particularly as amended, are clearly allowable in view of the teachings of the cited and applied references. Consequently, early and favorable action allowing these claims and passing this application to issue is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

CHRISTENSEN O'CONNOR
JOHNSON KINDNESS^{PLLC}



Gary S. Kindness
Registration No. 22,178
Direct Dial No. 206.695.1702

Enclosure:

Figure 1 Replacement Sheet

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service in a sealed envelope as first class mail with postage thereon fully prepaid and addressed to Mail Stop Amendment, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on the below date.

Date: April 8, 2005 Chane E. Weede

GSK:acw

LAW OFFICES OF
CHRISTENSEN O'CONNOR JOHNSON KINDNESS^{PLLC}
1420 Fifth Avenue
Suite 2800
Seattle, Washington 98101
206.682.8100